

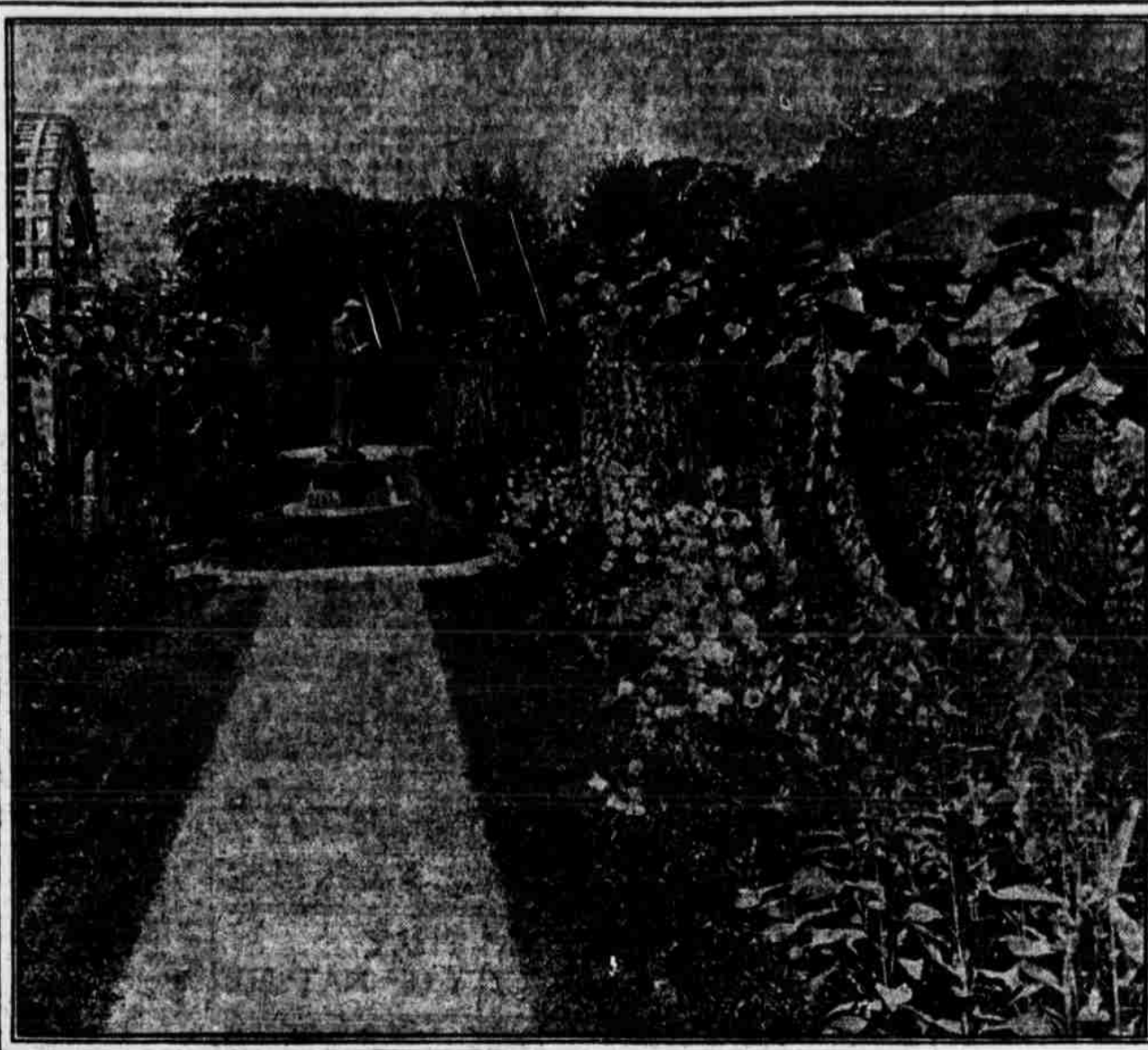
BORDERS ARE FRAMES THAT DISPLAY GARDEN PICTURES

Borders Can Be Made Beautiful and Interesting, Producing New Effects Monthly Throughout the Season

Low Growing Hardy Plants for Front Rows and Tall, Stately Plants for Backgrounds



Sweet alyssum growing in pathway at Thomas W. Lawson's Dreamworld, Egypt, Mass.



Gravel path bordered with greensward, backed with foxglove and Canterbury bells. Estate of G. Scott Fitz, Manchester-by-the-Sea, Mass.



Brick laid herringbone style, with border of lilies and larkspur. Garden of A. S. Bigelow, Cohasset, Mass.

In the planting of our gardens let us pay especial attention to the borders, which should correspond in width with the size of the plot.

In connection with this floral feature we should also include the walk, which is of as much importance to the artistic setting as the flowers themselves, for no walk should be designed for even a small garden unless it serves a definite purpose and either connects some various parts or enhances the picturesque quality of the house.

For the old-fashioned garden a gravel path with a border is most appropriate, and this idea is being used extensively to-day in many of our garden plans. Second hand brick laid in herringbone fashion with the grass growing between gives an Old World

air of distinction to the flower plot, or if one prefers they can be laid in cement. Stone flagging is occasionally used for this purpose, and often we find a cement surface, which naturally saves the nuisance of weeding.

For a border brick can be used effectively, but it is most attractive if it is laid pointed, and for those who live in a seaport town and have access to the beaches cobblestones are inexpensive. Select uniform shapes and sizes that will meet the requirements, and lay them so they can easily be kept weeded.

If properly treated a turf border is practical, for it is not difficult to keep up and can be replaced with very little trouble, save the cutting of new sod. Care must be taken that old sod is not used, especially if it has been piled for any length of time, as it loses its vigor. In order to have it at its best it should be freshly cut and laid in a rich foundation, the pieces joined closely

together and the crevices filled in with either grass seed or dirt. If it is a dry season plenty of water is needed, and it is much more beautiful the second year than the first.

The situation of the particular garden plot naturally governs the planting, as dampness necessitates a different mode of flower treatment than dry land. For low lying gardens ferns form an excellent outer edge, as they are always graceful and attractive, and can be dug up in the woods at practically no expense, lasting almost forever. Such a margin as this is always more picturesque near a rockery, which is very simple to construct from rocks picked up on the estate and planted with wild flowers or rock plants and will add much to the surroundings of the house.

There are many kinds of flowers suitable for borders that will bloom constantly all through the season, for the earliest, bulbs being most effective,

These should be set out in the autumn in trenches from twelve to eighteen inches deep, thoroughly enriched and topped with a layer of sand.

A most valuable border plant is the rose moss or portulaca, which grows luxuriantly in sandy soil, where no moisture is obtained, for it seems to draw sufficient sustenance from the dew that falls at night, rather than from the sand in which it is planted. It grows very rapidly from seed if a dry spot is chosen, and is a prolific bloomer; its needle shaped foliage is inconspicuous while the blossoms are as brilliant as poppies, but it is much more effective in solid color rather than a mixture.

For a shady garden delphiniums are admirable, as they are very inexpensive, and are so graceful they can but make a beauty spot for the garden border.

The late Joseph Jefferson, when speaking of our gardens and their borders once said, "They are all expectation," and so they are from the early spring, when the first bulb comes into blossom until the frost touches the late chrysanthemum.

It is by studying the list of the

seedmen that we are able to plant our borders so that we will find a constant joy in their successive flowering, but in choosing the color scheme give as much care to its selection as to the interior decorating of the home, and watch carefully to avoid any jarring color effects.

A great many gardeners prefer hardy plants, as they do not have to set them out every year, such as the snapdragon, which rivals the sweet pea in popularity. These are hardy, robust growers, easy of culture, constant bloomers and will live through the winter if carefully protected. Mignonette, the dear old-fashioned flower so popular in granddame's day, also deserves a prominent place in the outer edge. It is always a delight to come upon it, covering the ground with its thick, healthy green leaves, topped with fragrant spikes of bloom that send a lasting fragrance. This plant is particularly good, as it never fails, if carefully poked, to last into the cool fall months, when brightness means so much in your garden, but it is much more effective if combined with sweet alyssum.

For the early spring there are the

little blue creeping forget-me-not, which will live and do well for years. It likes not only moisture, but water, and will grow luxuriantly if placed in a suitable situation. It can be combined successfully with sweet alyssum or candytuft, planted in large masses, for they are all abundant bloomers and flourish best in damp places. A stately border of day lilies will be very striking next in the border, backed with gorgeous sweetwilliam and the stately hollyhock as a background.

Hollyhock is very effective for an edging, especially if planted with scarlet or gay pink geraniums as an inside border, for to-day we are going back to the old-fashioned flowers found in the gardens of our early ancestors, and among the plants of yesterday there are many suitable for the purpose that are so inexpensive that

they are within the reach of the moderate purse. Verbenas, with their bright eyes, can be utilized for low growing plants, and if a succession of different heights is desired, have back of this lythrum, whose tall rosy spikes give a vivid dash of color.

The English daisy is also charming and particularly adapted for an edging. The plant itself is a clump of compact green leaves, whose tidy outline forms a picturesque contrast to the many petalled white or dainty rose colored flowers that spring up in the center. This has the advantage of withstanding the cold winter climate and should be sowed in the spring in shallow drills, and then transplanted into beds, being set out six inches apart. A companion to these are the China pink, unsurpassed in brilliancy and showing an endless variety of color, ranging from blood

red to white, single and double, be- frilled, striped or artistically blotched with color.

One of the most fascinating and showy borders that can be used is the Oriental poppy, which gives a touch of barbaric splendor that is most beautiful. Its season is short, but it is gorgeous while it lasts, and it necessitates a companion planting to avoid bare spots, which are unsightly, so with it use dwarf French marigold, which shows a beautiful mass of color. This blooms quickly and incessantly, and with a variety of color to save it from monotony.

While doubtless every one prefers to work out their own color scheme, yet if they choose any one of these suggestions, they will have a border that is worth while at a small expenditure of money.

MARY HARROD NORTHERN.

NEW WHITE ORIENTAL POPPY—RAPID GROWING CLIMBERS—CANTERBURY BELLS IN POTS

Blue is the fashionable color in the garden, but even the scarlet Oriental poppy, which is tabooed by many landscape gardeners, can be used with striking and artistic effect when prop-

erly placed and properly surrounded. Would there were an Oriental poppy flowering throughout the summer season instead of only in the early season! Seeds of a new white Oriental poppy are now offered, a pure satin white with a bold crimson blotch at the base of each petal.

A circular bed of scarlet surrounded with a wide ring of the white poppies makes a wonderful show. Plants may be obtained of Oriental poppies in various colors, including scarlet, crimson, maroon, salmon rose and orange scarlet.

SALT AS FERTILIZER.

Salt in small quantities is a good fertilizer for fruit trees, and the seeds are produced in great profusion. The buds as they first appear are bright red, changing when fully expanded through orange yellow to creamy white. Mina sanguinea is quite like the foregoing except that the flowers are brilliant red.

An old tree of good size, in bearing, may stand a third of a bushel; less for a pear tree. Spread it thinly over the ground as far as the boughs extend.

RAPID GROWING CLIMBERS.

Mina lobata is a very rapid growing climber and plants from seed sown now will make good growth this season. The flowers are tube shaped and are produced in great profusion. The buds as they first appear are bright red, changing when fully expanded through orange yellow to creamy white. Mina sanguinea is quite like the foregoing except that the flowers are brilliant red.

Honeyuckles, clematis and varie-

gated hops will make a rapid growth this year, if plants can be obtained in pots.

Echinocarpus scaber with its racemes of tubular orange scarlet flowers and pretty foliage is particularly good for southern exposures. It is a perennial, but is only half hardy. In mild climates the foliage remains green throughout the winter. This is found only in one American seed catalogue; that of H. & J. Farquhar, Boston, Mass. The seed started now, although late, will make good growth.

Echinocarpus lobata, cucumber vine, was nearly forgotten in making this list. It is one of the quickest growing of the annual vines. It is excellent for covering trellises, etc.

The foliage is bright green, which sets off the white flowers appearing in July and August. Soak the seed for twenty-four hours before planting. Seed sown in the autumn without soaking will come up the next spring.

CANTERBURY BELLS FOR CONSERVATORIES.

To obtain Canterbury bells for flowering in pots next year, sow the seeds at once in a box and set in a cold frame. Prick out the seedlings in good soil in a moderately shaded border. By autumn they will develop into good, strong plants and should be carefully potted so as to make all the roots.

When the plants are potted stand them on a bed of ashes, watering regularly, and before frost put them in a cool frame, where they may remain as long as the weather will permit, afterward placing in a good greenhouse, keeping them on the dry side as regards water until the end of January, when they can be given a temperature not higher than 50 to 55 degrees.

APHIDS CONTROLLED BY LADY BUGS.

Out on the Pacific coast entomologists employed by the State of California dig out the hibernating lady bugs from beneath several feet of snow on the Sierra Nevada Mountains.

PURE BRED STOCK FOR SALE.

Registered Ayrshires, Guernseys, Holsteins and Jerseys, also the best breeds of horses, sheep and swine. You will find what you are looking for in the advertising pages of THE FIELD, Illustrated—America's Foremost Pure-Bred Livestock Monthly. Send twenty-five cents for the current issue or write to our Readers Service Department for any information or advice you may need.

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place them in cold storage and keep them dormant until the orchardists of the State are ready for them. Then the lady bugs are thawed out and distributed in pound boxes each containing over 30,000 bugs.

When the lady bugs are received by the fruit growers they are vigorous and hungry and are set at liberty among the trees to devour the aphids, which cause great damage.

Before the lady bugs were supplied by the State the aphids ruined the fruit crop. Not only apple and pear trees but melons and cucumber vines were destroyed. Early in November men are sent up into the mountains and locate the lady bugs. The collectors follow in December to February. Two men, working together, collect from fifty to a hundred pounds of lady bugs in a day.

PROPOSED LAW WILL MORE THAN QUADRUPE PRICE OF NURSERY STOCK.

Congressman Louis C. Crampton of the Seventh district, Michigan, has introduced a bill, H. R. 393, providing for the naming and labelling of nursery stock and other plants, under penalty of imprisonment and fine.

Imprisonment causes the loss of the risk of engaging in a business where they may be imprisoned for the careless or wilful act of an employee.

No one in the nursery business as a proprietor, that is of a business of any magnitude, handles the stock or actually does the propagating, and nurserymen are dependent not only upon one but usually on many buyers who bud or graft, make cuttings or raise stock from seed.

The proprietor who has a heavy investment in his business depends for success not on the sales of any one year but upon his reputation for good stock, properly named, which insures the continuous patronage of his customers year after year.

Every nurseryman of character uses his very best efforts to prevent errors, but the laborers in nurseries are human and the error of watching sometimes make mistakes, and no one regrets errors more than the proprietor, who is willing to do anything he can to adjust mistakes in a perfectly fair manner. Nurserymen generally will welcome any reasonable

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law insisting that they assume fair responsibility. Any other kind of law will only act disadvantageously to the purchasers of nursery stock.

If rogues attempt to swindle the public the ordinary laws preventing fraud are sufficient and the trade generally will be interested in having fraudulent dealers put out of business and jailed.

An elaborate system of records of trees is possible, but it means expense, and the expense of conducting the business must be added to the cost of production; and if the Crampton bill passes it will mean that the retail price of fruit trees, such as apples, pears, peaches, etc., instead of being about 50 cents each or \$20 per 100, will be around \$5 each or \$500 per 100, and surely no purchaser will care to pay any such increase in price.

It is time for the people to take action and write their Congressman to see that no such back acting bills pass. Prices of everything we use are high enough surely now. We want no more fool bills that will increase costs. Naturally the increased cost of fruit trees means increased cost of fruit.

Every nurseryman buys stock from different dealers; some of it passes through three or four different concerns before it reaches the planter. To keep a record of every tree shipped, showing where it was grown and who grew it, would mean a greatly augmented force at every nursery during the busy season, and this extra expense would be added to the price of the goods.

Storrs & Harrison Company say: "We suppose there is no possible way to stop the introducing of such bills in State and national legislatures by men who know nothing whatever about the nursery business and take no pains to find out."

The Shegman Nursery Company, Charles City, Iowa, offer this comment: "This measure is in accord with the action of a certain coterie of entomologists who have been using other means for years past to put an end to the interstate commerce in nursery stock. They have succeeded in hampering matters by State laws and by quarantine regulations from the Department of Agriculture, and this is just one step further in this direction."

The bill, violations of which are punishable by fine and imprisonment, has been introduced by Representative Byrnes of South Carolina, for the misbranding of seeds. The measure has been reported to the Committee on Agriculture and will probably be reached in the course of a week. The result of drastic legislation will be to drive every responsible nurseryman and seedman out of business and leave only irresponsible men who are willing to take chances. Or the Government may take unto itself the seed and nursery business of the country. This seems to be the trend of affairs. If it ever reaches this final state, the handling of the

railroads and telegraph by the State will be perfect efficiency in comparison.

The hoe is one of the most essential garden tools. Use it often.

Try this for a cool, invigorating summer drink: One well beaten egg, a few tablespoons of raspberry juice and milk, with a little crushed ice shaken vigorously together.

THE CLOVER.

Some sing of the lily, and daisy, and rose, And the pansies and pinkies that the summer time (larks) sing of the meadow that lies at the skirts through the sun-shiny days. But what is the lily and all of the rest Of the flowers to a man with a heart in his breast That has dipped brimful of the honey and dew Of the sweet clover blossoms his babyhood knew?

I never set eyes on a clover field now, Or foot round a stable, or climb in the snow, But my childhood comes back, just as As the sun's smile, clover I'm smiling again.

And I wander away in a barefooted dream, Where I tangle my toes in the blossoms that gleam With the dew of the dawn of the morning of love.

And so I love clover—it seems like a part Of the sacredst sorrows and joys of my heart. And wherever it blossoms, oh, there let me bow, And thank the good God as I'm thankful him now.

And I pray to him still for strength, when To go out in the clover and tell it good-bye. And lovingly nestle my face in its bloom, While my soul slips away on a breath of perfume. JAMES WHITCOMB RILEY.

COURSES IN AGRICULTURE. Soil Management, Field Crops, Farm Management, Laboratory and Field Studies. Beginning July 1, Columbia University will offer courses during the afternoon and evening, for six weeks, in above named courses. Field Crops course daily, 3:30-6:30 P. M. Soil Management, 7:15-9:15 P. M. 3 nights a week, practical work by appointment. Farm Management consultation course by appointment. Open to all. Fees moderate. For announcement write Director Summer Session, Columbia University.

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CABBAGE, BEGG, pepper, celery, parsley, tomato plants, any 10 for \$1.00. THE EARLOWARDEN GARDENS, Greenport, N. Y.

The name hollyhock is derived from low, because it came originally from holly, holy and Aoo, mallow, holy mallow the Holy Land.



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